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(54) AQUEOUS SOLUTION OR AQUEOUS DISPERSION OF COPOLYMER HAVING WATER-REPELLING PROPERTY, ITS PRODUCTION AND AQUEOUS COATING COMPOSITION CONTAINING THE SAME

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject aqueous solution
used as a coating resin capable of forming a coating film having
excellent water-repellence and water resistance by copolymerizing a
mixture containing a monomer having a specific structure, a
monomer having an alkoxyalkyl group, an ethylenic unsaturated

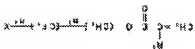
SOLUTION: The objective aqueous solution is produced by monomer, etc.

copolymerizing a monomer mixture containing (A) 3-70 wt % of one or more monomers selected from the monomer of the formula I (R1 is H or methyl; R2 is phenyl or a 1-6C alkyl; n1 is 1-10; n2 is 5-200) and (B) 1-40 wt % of a monomer having an alkoxyalkyl group; (C) 1-25 wt % of an α,β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer having a

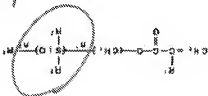
functional group selected from carboxyl group, sulfonic acid group and amino group and (D) 0-95 wt.% of other α,β -ethylenic unsaturated monomers.

unsaturated monomers.

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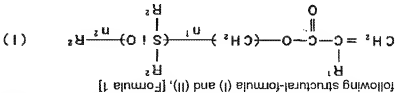
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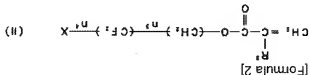
CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1](a) It is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a monomer shown by



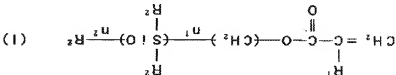
integer of 1-10 and n^2 shows the integer of 5-200 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, respectively.)



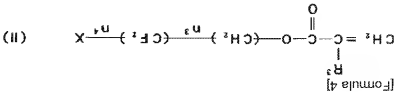
(the inside of a formula, and R^3 - a hydrogen atom or a methyl group - X shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom, n^3 shows the integer of 1-8, and n^4 shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)

The monomer which has alkoxy silyl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, alpha, alpha which has one sort of functional groups chosen from the group of a sulfonic group and an amino group, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, And the copolymer solution or the water dispersion which has the water repellence carrying out copolymerization of the monomeric mixture which contains alpha in which others are [being (d) and] copolymerizable, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer zero to 95% of the weight.

[Claim 2](a) It is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a monomer shown by following structural-formula (i) and (ii), [Formula 3]



(Among a formula, as for R^1 , R^2 is the same or different in a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, n^1 shows the integer of 1-10 and n^2 shows the integer of 5-200 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, respectively.)



(the inside of a formula, and R^3 — a hydrogen atom or a methyl group — X shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom, n^3 shows the integer of 1-8, and n^4 shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)

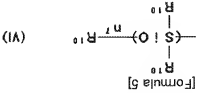
The monomer which has alkoxy silyl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, the (c) carboxyl group, alpha which has unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, and the monomeric mixture which contains 0 to 95 % of the weight for alpha in which others are [being (d) and] copolymerizable, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer, A manufacturing method of the copolymer solution which has the water repellence which adds water and a neutralizer in the copolymer (A) solution produced by performing a radical polymerization in an organic solvent, and is characterized by aqueous-ization or forming mixture powder, or a water dispersion.

[Claim 3] A manufacturing method of the copolymer solution according to claim 2 in which an organic solvent contains alcohol of the carbon numbers 1-8 10 % of the weight or more, or a water dispersion.

[Claim 4] After mixing resin (B) solution which does not contain a water-repellent group in a copolymer (A) solution and in which aqueous-izing or water decantalization is possible, water and a neutralizer are added, and it is a manufacturing method of aqueous-izing, the copolymer solution according to claim 2 or 3 formed into mixture powder, or a water dispersion.

[Claim 5] a copolymer (A) solution — after [or] adding a surface-active agent which has a water-repellent group in a copolymer (A) and a mixed solution of (B) — a manufacturing method of copolymer solution of claims 2 thru/ or 4 aqueous-izing or given in any 1 paragraph which carries out moisture powder, or a water dispersion.

[Claim 6] A manufacturing method of the copolymer solution according to claim 5 whose surface-active agent is what has a water-repellent group shown by following structural formula (VI), or a water dispersion.



(R^{10} shows a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6 among a formula, and n^7 shows the integer of 5-200, respectively.)

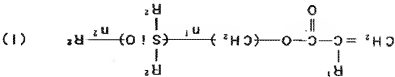
[Claim 7] A manufacturing method of the copolymer solution according to claim 5 whose surface-active agent is what has a water-repellent group shown by following structural formula (VII), or a water dispersion.

[Formula 6]

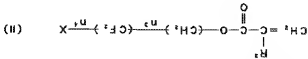
$$-(\text{CF}_2)_n- \quad (VII)$$

(γ shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom among a formula, and n^8 shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.) [Claim 8] A manufacturing method of copolymer solution which obtains copolymer solution according to claim 1 or a water dispersion using an emulsion polymerization method, or a water dispersion.

[Claim 9] (a) It is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a monomer shown by following structural formula (I) and (II), [Formula 7]



(Among a formula, as for R^1 , R^2 is the same or different in a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, n^1 shows the integer of 1-10 and n^2 shows the integer of 5-200 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, respectively.)



[formula 8]
respectively.)

(the inside of a formula, and R^3 -- a hydrogen atom or a methyl group -- X shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom, n^1 shows the integer of 1-8, and n^4 shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)

A monomer which has alkoxy silyl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, the (c) carbonyl group, alpha which has one sort of functional groups chosen from a group of a sulfonic group and an amino group, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, And a diisocyanate constituent which contains copolymer solution or a water dispersion which has the water repellence which carries out copolymerization of the monomeric mixture which contains alpha in which others are [being (d) and] copolymerizable, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer zero to 95% of the weight as a vehicle component.

[Claim 10]The diisocyanate constituent according to claim 9 in which a monomeric mixture contains a monomer which has the (e) carbonyl group one to 30% of the weight.
[Claim 11]The diisocyanate constituent according to claim 10 which contains a hydrazine derivative which has at least two -NH-NH₂ content groups in one molecule as a cross linking agent.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to copolymer solution useful as paint resin which can form the coat which was excellent in water repellence and a water resisting property in detail or a water dispersion, a manufacturing method for the same, and the distemper constituent containing this about the copolymer solution or the water dispersion which has water repellence.

[0002]

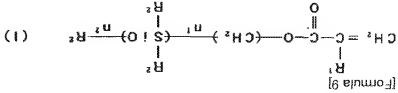
[Description of the Prior Art] Although the method of giving water repellence to a dry paint film by mixing in paints the water repellent or low molecular weight which is represented by poly dimethylsiloxane was well known from the former, there was a problem of water repellence falling by temporality. On the other hand, it is possible by taking the method of introducing a water-repellent group into resin like a silicone modification acrylic resin to obtain the high water repellent coating film of water-repellent durability.

[0003] Although aquosity-ization of such water-repellent resin is strongly called for also from an accident prevention from the field of the health at the time of air pollution prevention and paint, generally conventional water-repellent resin has strong hydrophobicity, and aqueous-izing and moisture powder are difficult for it. As a means to solve such a problem, the method of aquosity-izing by carrying out the emulsion polymerization of the alpha and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer to an organopolysiloxane macro monomer is indicated, for example by JP,2-150475.A, however, a surface-active agent with hydrophilic nature high in this method - not using it - until it does not obtain but sufficient water repellence is shown - **** - it did not result. Although there was also a method of carrying out self-emulsification of the water-repellent resin by hydrophilic functional group introduction of a carboxyl group etc., extremely high resin acid value was needed, and it was not able to be said to be a desirable method from the waterproof field.

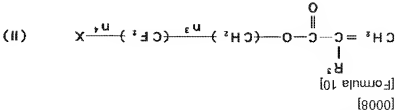
[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of inquiring wholeheartedly that the above-mentioned problem should be solved, by making indispensable a monomer which has a monomer and alkoxy silyl groups which give water repellence, this invention persons found out that aqueous resin which can give water repellence and a water

[0005] That is, this invention is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a monomer shown by structural-formula (i) and (ii) of (a) following, [0006]



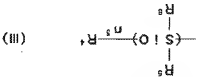
[0007] Among a formula, as for R^1 , R^2 is the same or different in a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, n^1 shows the integer of 1-10 and n^2 shows the integer of 5-20 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, respectively.



[0009] (the inside of a formula, and R^3 — a hydrogen atom or a methyl group — X shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom, n^3 shows the integer of 1-8, and n^4 shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)
The monomer which has alkoxy silyl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, the (c) carboxyl group, alpha which has one sort of functional groups chosen from the group of a sulfonic group and an amino group, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, And the copolymer solution or the water dispersion which has the water repellence carrying out copolymerization of the monomeric mixture which contains alpha in which others are [being (d) and] copolymerizable, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer zero to 95% of the weight, And the distemper constituent which contains the manufacturing method and this copolymer solution, or a water dispersion as a vehicle component is provided.

[0010] [Embodiment of the invention] A least one sort of monomers (a) chosen from the monomer shown by above structural-formula (i) and (ii) in this invention, Water repellence is given to a copolymer and any 1 way of the monomer (a-2) containing the fluorine shown by the monomer (a-1) and the above-mentioned structural-formula monomer (ii) which have a polysiloxane chain shown by the above-mentioned structural-formula (i), or both can be used. [0011] In the monomer (a-1) shown by the above-mentioned structural-formula (i), although R^1 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group and R^2 is a phenyl group or an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, there is not necessarily the necessity that its mutually the same, n^1 — the integer of 1-10, and n^2 — 5-200 — it is an integer of 15-150 preferably. Since the hydrophilic nature of a copolymer runs short and it becomes poor [water solubility or water dispersibility] when water repellence with n^2 sufficient by less than five is not acquired but it exceeds 200 conversely, it is not desirable. As an example of this monomer (a-1), "Silaplane FM-071", "Silaplane FM-072", "Silaplane FM-075" (all are the Chisso Corp. make), etc. are mentioned with a commercial item. [0012] In the monomer (a-2) shown by the above-mentioned structural-formula (ii), R^3 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and X is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom, n^3 is an integer of 1-8 and n^4 is an integer of 1-30. If n^4 exceeds 30, since mixing nature with other monomers and copolymer are inferior, and hydrophilic nature runs short and it will become poor [water solubility or water dispersibility], it is not desirable, as the example of this monomer (a-2) — 2, 2', and 2-tetrafluoroethyl (meta-) acrylate, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro propyl (meta) acrylate, 2-(pentafluorooctyloxy) ethyl (meta) acrylate, in commercial items, such as 2-(nonadecafluorodecyl) ethyl (meta) acrylate, "FAMAC" (made by Nippon Mektron, Ltd.), "screw coat 8FM", "screw coat 17FM" (all are the OSAKA ORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, LTD. make), etc. are mentioned. [0013] The monomer (b) which has alkoxy silyl groups in this invention has the alkoxy silyl groups shown by following structural-formula (iii), [0014]

[Formula 11]

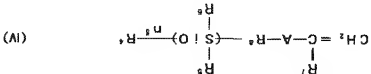


[0015] Among a formula, as for R^5 and R^6 , R^4 is the same or different in the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-10, and n^5 shows the integer of 1-4 for a phenyl group, the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, or the alkoxy group of the carbon numbers 1-10, respectively. When n^5 is two or more, R^5 comrade and a comrade's R^6 may be the same, or may differ from each other.

The monomer shown by following structural-formula (IV) and (V) as the example of representation can be mentioned.

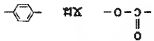
[0016]

[Formula 12]



[0017] (inside of a formula, and A) [0018]

[Formula 13]



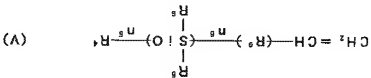
[0019] R^7 shows a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and R^8 shows the divalent aliphatic-saturated-

hydrocarbon group of the carbon numbers 1-6, respectively, R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , and n^5 have the respectively same

meaning as the above.

[0020]

[Formula 14]



[0021] R^8 shows the divalent aliphatic-saturated-hydrocarbon group of the carbon numbers 1-6 among a formula,

and n^8 shows 0 or 1, R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , and n^5 have the respectively same meaning as the above.

In the above-mentioned structural-formula (I) and (V), as a divalent aliphatic-saturated-hydrocarbon group of the carbon numbers 1-6 shown by R^8 and R^9 , The alkylene group of a straight chain or the letter of branching, for

example, methylene, ethylene, propylene, 1,2-, 1,3- or 2,3-butylene, tetramethylen, ethylethylen,

pentamethylen, a hexamethylen group, etc. can be mentioned. As an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6

shown by R^5 and R^6 , The alkyl group of a straight chain or the letter of branching, for example, methyl, ethyl, n-

propyl, isopropyl, n-, i-, sec- or tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl one, n-hexyl, isohexyl, 1-methylpentyl, etc.

are mentioned. n-heptyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, n-decyl, etc. other than what was illustrated as an alkyl

group of the carbon numbers 1-6 shown by R⁵ and R⁶ as an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-10 shown by R⁴ are mentioned further. As an alkoxy group of the carbon numbers 1-10 shown by R⁵ and R⁶, Alkoxy group of straight chain or letter of branching, for example, methoxy, and ethoxy **, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-, i-, sec- or tert-butoxy, n-pentoxy, isopentoxy, n-hexyloxy, isohexyloxy, n-octyloxy, etc. are mentioned.

[0022] It is A among monomers of the above-mentioned structural-formula (IV). [0023]



[Formula 15]

[0024] Come out and as a certain thing, for example beta-(meth)acryloyloxy ethoxysilane, gamma-(meta)

acryloyloxypropyl trimethoxysilane, gamma-(meta) acryloyloxypropyl triethoxysilane, gamma-(meta)

acryloyloxypropyl dimethoxysilane, gamma-(meta) acryloyloxypropyl methyldiethoxysilane, etc. can

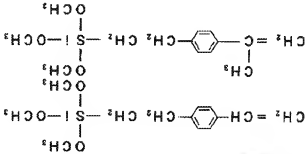
illustrate suitably.

[0025] It is A among the monomers of the above-mentioned structural-formula (IV). [0026]



[Formula 16]

[0027] coming out - as a certain thing - for example [0028]



[0029]**** is mentioned.

[0030] A is a monomer of the above-mentioned structural-formula (V), vinyltrimethoxysilane, etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0031] A which has one sort of functional groups chosen from a group of a carboxyl group, a sulfonic group, and an amino group in this invention, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer (c). As a monomer which raises water solubility or water dispersibility of a copolymer, and has a carboxyl group, For example (meta), acrylic acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, 2-carboxyl ethyl (meta) acrylate, 2-carboxyl propyl (meta) acrylate, an unsaturated monomer which has 5-carboxyl pentyl (meta)- acrylate and a hydroxyl group, and anhydrous 2 organic-functions carboxylic acid (for example, a maleic anhydride). An equimolar addition with itaconic acid anhydride, a succinic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, etc., etc. are mentioned, and 2-(meta)

acryloxyethyl sulfonic acid etc. are mentioned as a sulfonic group, for example. As a monomer which has an amino group, they are dimethylaminoethyl (meta) acrylate, diethylaminoethyl (meta)

acrylate, and t, for example, - Butylamino ethyl (meta) acrylate etc. are mentioned.

[0032] In this invention, as other copolymerizable alpha and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer (d), For example, methyl acrylate (meta), ethyl acrylate (meta), acrylic acid (meta) n-propyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid isopropyl, acrylic acid (meta) n-butyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid t-butyl, acrylic acid (meta) hexyl, (Meta) 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, acrylic acid (meta) n-octyl, (Meta) Decyl acrylate, acrylic acid (meta) lauryl, acrylic acid

(meta) stearyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid cyclohexyl, acrylic acid (meta) isobornyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid methoxyethyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid ethoxyethyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid methoxybutyl, acrylic acid (meta) ethoxyethyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid 3-oxo-2-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate (meta), (Meta) Ester of polyetherine polyol, such as acryloyl acid 3-hydroxypropyl, acrylic acid 4-hydroxybutyl, a polyethylene glycol, and a polyethylene glycol, and acrylic acid (meta), which (meta) acrylic ester, ethyl vinyl ether, n-propyl vinyl ether, isopropyl vinyl ether, n-butyl vinyl ether, t-butyl vinyl ether, hexyl vinyl ether, octyl vinyl ether, cyclohexyl vinyl ether, vinyl ether, such as phenyl vinyl ether, Propenyl ester, such as isopropenyl acetate, (Meta) Acrylonitrile, styrene, alpha - Methylstyrene, vinylene, alpha - KUROR styrene etc. are mentioned, and [for the purpose of one sort or two sorts or more], these can be chosen suitably and can be used.

[0033] A copolymerization ratio of the above-mentioned monomers preferably a monomer (a) three to 70% of the weight, 5 to 40 % of the weight, it is 10 to 70 % of the weight (b) 20 to 70 % of the weight, 5 to 25% of the weight (c) three to 20% of the weight preferably one to 40% of the weight about 5 to 25% of the weight, and a monomer (d). Since aqueous-izing of a copolymer or moisture powder-ization will become difficult if water repellence sufficient in less than 3 % of the weight is not acquired but a monomer (a) exceeds 70 % of the weight conversely, it is not desirable. Since it will arise and become easy to gel hydrolysis and a self-condensation reaction of alkoxysilyl groups to a polymerization process of a copolymer, or an aqueous-izing and moisture powder chemically-modified degree if a monomer (b) becomes poor [water solubility or water dispersibility of copolymer aqueous (moisture powder) liquid] in less than 1 % of the weight and exceeds 40 % of the weight conversely, it is not desirable. Since sufficient water repellence will not be acquired but a water-repelling property will also fall remarkably further if aqueous-izing of a copolymer or moisture powder-ization becomes difficult and a monomer (c) exceeds 25 % of the weight conversely in less than 1 % of the weight, it is not desirable.

[0034] Copolymer solution or a water dispersion of this invention can be manufactured using a mixture of above-mentioned monomer (a) - (d) by methods, such as an emulsion polymerization method which use a neutralizer and uses aqueous-izing or a method of forming into moisture powder, and ** suggest-active agent after ** solution polymerization. From a water-repellent and waterproof point of a coat obtained [especially] by this invention, ** Add water and a neutralizer to it with a manufacturing method of aqueous-izing, copolymer solution which carries out moisture powder, or a water dispersion, after performing a method, i.e., an above-mentioned monomeric mixture, in an organic solvent, performing a radical polymerization under polymerization initiator existence and obtaining a copolymer (A) solution.

[0035] Copolymer solution or a water dispersion of this invention can be manufactured without using a surface-active agent for water repellence or a water resisting property for an adverse effect according to the manufacturing method of this invention.

[0036] In this invention method, as an organic solvent used at the time of a radical polymerization, it is desirable to be able to use an alcohol system, a cellulosic acetate system, a carbolic system, a cellulose acetate system, etc., and to contain alcohol of the carbon numbers 1-30% of the weight or more especially preferably 10% of the weight or more in an organic solvent. As a radical polymerization initiator, for example 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile, an initiator of peroxide systems, such as azo polymerization initiators, such as 2,2'-azobis (2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile), or lauryl peroxide, t-butyl par 2-ethyl hexanate, and benzoyl peroxide, can be used. This radical polymerization start agent concentration has 0.3 to 10 preferred weight section to monomer 100 weight section.

[0037] In this invention method, as a neutralizer used on the occasion of aqueous-izing or moisture powder, When a monomer (c) has a carboxyl group and a sulfonic group, For example, monomethylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, monoethyl amine, Diethylamine, triethylamine, monoisopropylamine, diisopropylamine, Triisopropyl amine, monobutyl amine, dibutylamine, Monothanolamine, diethanolamine,

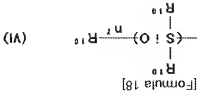
triethanolamine, aniline, such as dimethylamino ethanol and diethylamino ethanol. When ammonia, sodium hydroxide, a potassium hydrate, etc. can be used and a monomer (c) has an amino group, organic acid, such as inorganic acid, such as chloric acid, sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, trimethylacetic acid, acrylic acid (meta), lactic acid, can be used, for example.

[0038] A copolymer (A) obtained by the above-mentioned radical polymerization Aqueous-izing or when moisture powder is carried out. For example, after neutralizing by adding a neutralizer, agitating a copolymer (A) solution, it is also possible to carry out phase conversion of the copolymer (A) which added water or was neutralized by adding gradually under water, but in this case, since hydrolysis and a condensation reaction of alkoxy silyl groups is desirable to prevent it, it is desirable to perform neutralization and water addition as much as possible for a short time. Although time from neutralizer addition to phase conversion by water changes with a reaction vessel, churning conditions, and ambient temperature, specifically, generally, it is convenient to consider it as less than 10 hours preferably for less than 24 hours. It is the method of aqueous-izing or the most desirable method of carrying out moisture powder adding water in a copolymer (A) solution, and adding a neutralizer after that, without making the above-mentioned copolymer (A) solution thicken and gel. Since a neutralizer which acts also as a hydrolysis catalyst of alkoxy silyl groups, and promotes bridge construction is blended after moisture powder according to this method, and a silanol group may exist stably, thickening and gelling can be prevented.

[0039] In this invention method, after mixing resin (B) solution which does not contain a water-repellent group in a copolymer (A) solution and in which aqueous-izing or water decantation is possible, water and a neutralizer are added, and into this mixture, it can water-grit, or can moisture-powder-ize, and can manufacture into it. [0040] As this resin (B), if it mixes with a copolymer (A) enough, there will be no restriction in particular. For example, a copolymer obtained by carrying out copolymerization of a monomer which gives water solubility/water dispersibility, and the other monomers, and a copolymer obtained by choosing it as said monomer (c) and a monomer (b), and (d) suitably from listings, and specifically carrying out copolymerization to them can be used. A copolymerization reaction can be performed like a copolymer (A).

[0041] As for a using rate of resin (B), when using the above-mentioned resin (B), it is preferably desirable in sum total resin solid content with a copolymer (A) to make it become 80 or less % of the weight 95 or less % of the weight. Since sufficient water repellence cannot be acquired if a using rate of this resin (B) exceeds 95 % of the weight, it is not desirable.

[0042] Furthermore, in this invention method, in order to raise water repellence in early stages of coat formation especially on the occasion of aqueous-izing of the above-mentioned copolymer (A), or formation of moisture powder, After adding a surface-active agent which has a water-repellent group in a mixed solution of a copolymer (A) solution or a copolymer (A), and resin (B), it can water-grit or water decantation. [0043] As this surface-active agent, what has a water-repellent group shown, for example by following structural formula (VI) or (VII) can be used.



[0045] (R¹⁰) shows a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6 among a formula, and n⁷ shows the integer of 5-200, respectively.)

[0046]

$$[\text{Formula 19}] \quad \frac{-(C F_2)_n}{(W)}$$

[0047] Y shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom among a formula, and n⁸ shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.) Specifically as a surface-active agent shown by following structural formula (VI), polyether modified silicone oil, alkyl modified silicone oil, etc. are mentioned, for example. Specifically as a surface-active agent shown by following structural formula (VII), perfluoroalkyl carboxylate, a perfluoro alkyl-sulfonic-acid salt, etc. are mentioned, for example. As for the addition of this surface-active agent, it is desirable that it is 5 or less % of the weight preferably 10 or less % of the weight to resin solid content. Since the water repellence and the water resisting property of a coat which will be obtained if this addition exceeds 10 % of the weight fall, it is not desirable.

[0048] On the other hand, by this invention, an emulsifier is used for this through a manufacturing method of the aforementioned **, i.e., water, distributed emulsification of the mixture of said monomer (a) - (d) is carried out, and an emulsion polymerization method performed by adding a water-soluble polymerization initiator and heating at 50-90 °C is also provided. If a redox initiator is used, it is also possible to carry out at a room temperature. As an emulsifier, for example anionic surface active agents, such as sulfate or higher alcohol, and an alkyl-sulfonic-acid salt, Nonionic surface active agents, such as various alkyl ether of a polyoxyethylene, alkyl ester, and alkyl allyl ether, a reactive surface active agent which has a polymerization nature unsaturation group, etc. are used. As a polymerization initiator, hydrogen peroxide, ammonium persulfate, cumene hydroperoxide, or a water-soluble redox initiator is used, for example.

[0049] Subsequently, in this invention, a distemper constituent which contains copolymer solution or a water dispersion manufactured as above-mentioned as a vehicle component is provided.

[0050] In a mixture of monomer (a) - (d) used for manufacture of the above-mentioned copolymer solution or a water dispersion, a monomer (e) which has a carbonyl group can be further contained five to 20% of the weight preferably one to 30% of the weight if needed from points, such as a water resisting property.

[0051] As a monomer (e) which has a carbonyl group, for example, an acrolein, diacetone acrylamide, diacetone methacrylamide, Vinyl alkyl ketone (for example, vinyl methyl ketone, vinyl ethyl ketone, vinyl butyl ketone) etc. which have acetooxyethylmethacrylate, formyl styrol, and 4-7 carbon atoms are mentioned.

Among these [especially], diacetone acrylamide and diacetone methacrylamide are preferred. [0052] The distemper constituent of this invention can contain a hydrazone derivative which has at least two -NH-NH₂ content groups in one molecule as a cross linking agent, when the above-mentioned carbonyl group is introduced into a copolymer. Hydrazone groups and a semicarbazide group are contained in a -NH-NH-NH₂ content

group here.

[0053] As this hydrazone derivative, for example Oxalic acid dihydrazone, malonic acid dihydrazone, Glutamic acid dihydrazone, amber acid dihydrazone, adipic acid dihydrazone, Saturated-fat fellows carboxylic acid dihydrazone which has 2-18 carbon atoms, such as sebacic acid dihydrazone, Maleic acid dihydrazone, Monocolein nature unsaturated-dicarboxylic-acid dihydrazone, such as fumamic acid dihydrazone and Itaconic acid dihydrazone; Phthalic acid, Terephthalic acid or isophthalic acid dihydrazone, and dihydrazone of pyromellitic acid,

TORINHDORAJID, ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic acid tetrahydrazone, 1,4,5,8-naphtholic acid tetrahydrazone, TORINHDORAJID or tetrahydrazone: Nit RIROTORI hydrazone, Tthydrazone citrate, 1,2,4-benzene trihydrazone, etc. are mentioned. [0054] As a hydrazone derivative, for example Oxalic acid dihydrazone, malonic acid dihydrazone, Glutamic acid dihydrazone, amber acid dihydrazone, adipic acid dihydrazone, Saturated-fat fellows carboxylic acid dihydrazone which has 2-18 carbon atoms, such as sebacic acid dihydrazone, Maleic acid dihydrazone, Monocolein nature unsaturated-dicarboxylic-acid dihydrazone, such as fumamic acid dihydrazone and Itaconic acid dihydrazone; Phthalic acid, Terephthalic acid or isophthalic acid dihydrazone, and dihydrazone of pyromellitic acid, TORINHDORAJID, ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic acid tetrahydrazone, 1,4,5,8-naphtholic acid tetrahydrazone, polyhydrazone which makes a low-grade polymer which has a carboxylic acid lower-alkyl-ester group come to react to hydrazone or a hydrazone hydrate (hydrate JINHID, B); Carbonic dihydrazone, Semicarbazide: A polyfunctional semicarbazide produced by making a hydrazone compound and

hydrazone of the above-mentioned illustration react to a polyisocyanate compound derived from diisocyanate,

such as hexamethylene diisocyanate and isophorone diisocyanate, and it superfluously, a drainage system for polyfunctional semicarbazide produced by making dihydrazide of the above-mentioned illustration react to an isocyanate group in a reaction of the polyisocyanate compound and an active hydrogen compound and containing hydrophilic radicals, such as polyether polyol and polyethylene-glycols monoalkyl ether, superfluously. Or a mixture (refer to JP,8-151358 A and JP,8-245878 A) of this polyfunctional semicarbazide and a drainage system polyfunctional semicarbazide, etc. are mentioned.

[0054] This hydrazine derivative is blended so that 0.1-2 mol of -NH-NH_2 groups in a hydrazine derivative may be 0.05-1.5 mol preferably to 1 mol of a carbonyl group contained in said copolymer solution or a water dispersion. [0055] Further, if needed, additive agents for paints, such as pigments, a bulking agent, aggregates, a pigment agent, a wetting agent, a defoaming agent, a plasticizer, a film formation auxiliary agent, an organic solvent, an antiseptic, an antifungal agent, a pH adjuster, a rust-proofer, and a curing catalyst, can be chosen suitably, can be combined, and can be blended with a distemper constituent of this invention.

[0056]

[Example] Hereafter, an example is given and this invention is explained still in detail. A "weight section" and "% of the weight" are meant a "part" and "%", respectively.

[0057] Isopropyl alcohol 79 weight section was taught into the manufacture example 1 flask of a copolymer water dispersion, and temperature up was carried out, agitating to flowing-back temperature (about 84 °C).

Subsequently, the following monomeric mixture was dropped for 4 hours, maintaining temperature at flowing-back temperature.

[0058]

Styrene Ten copies 58 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-502 (notes 1) 15 copies

Slipplane FM-0711 (notes 2) Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile After riping for 2 hours, maintaining at flowing-back temperature after that [one copy]. It cools to a room temperature. The almost water-white consistency copolymer solution of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. Then, the obtained copolymer solution was moved to the dilution tub, after 820 copies of deionized water having added 9.8 copies of triethylamines continuously, carrying out temperature up to 50 °C and performing churning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 °C, it cooled, and the colorless, almost transparent water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0059] KBM-502: Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. make, an alkoxy-silyl-groups content monomer, Slipplane (note 2) FM-0711: (Note 1) In the Chisso Corp. make, a poly dimethylsiloxane group content monomer, and molecular weight 1,000 example 2 Example 1. Except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the water dispersion of 10% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0060]

Styrene Ten copies 28 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Vinyltrimethoxysilane 15-copy Slipplane FM-0711 40 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile In one-copy example 3 Example 1. Except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the water dispersion of 10% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0061]

Styrene Ten copies N-butyl methacrylate 58 copies Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-503 (notes 3) 15 copies Slipplane FM-0725 (notes 4) Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile One-copy (notes 3) KBM-503: I Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. make, an alkoxy-silyl-groups content monomer, Slipplane (notes 4) FM-0725: In the Chisso Corp. make, a poly dimethylsiloxane group content monomer, and molecular weight 10,000 example 4 Example 1. Except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the water dispersion of 10% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0062] Styrene Ten copies N-butyl methacrylate 62 copies Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-502 Ten copies FAMAAC (notes 5) Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile One-copy (notes 5) FAMAAC : [Nippon Mektron, Ltd. make,] The polymerization reaction was performed in the flask by the same operation using the same monomeric mixture as perfluorooctyl methacrylate and 60.7 % of the weight of fluorene concentration example 5 Example 1, and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. Then, the series surface-active agent 0.4 copy was added, and it agitated for 10 minutes. It cooled, after performing churning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 °C after 820 copies of deionized water having added 9.8 copies of the ethylamines continuously after that and carrying out temperature up to 50 °C, and the colorless, almost translucent water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0063] The polymerization reaction was performed in the flask by the same operation using the same monomeric mixture as example 6 Example 1, and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. Then, the obtained resin solution was moved to the dilution tub, the "Fluorad FC-93" (Sunlitiono 3M make, fluorochelated surfactant) 0.15 copy was added, and it agitated for 10 minutes. It cooled, after performing churning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 °C after 820 copies of deionized water having added 9.8 copies of the ethylamines continuously after that and carrying out temperature up to 50 °C, and the colorless, almost translucent water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0064] Isopropyl alcohol 79 weight section was taught into the example 7 flask, and temperature up was carried out, agitating to flowing-back temperature (about 84 °C). Subsequently, the following monomeric mixture was dropped for 4 hours, maintaining temperature at flowing-back temperature.

[0065] Styrene Ten copies 30 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Methyl methacrylate Ten copies Acrylic acid Five copies KBM-502 Ten copies Silplane F-M-0711 35 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile After riping for 2 hours, maintaining at flowing-back temperature after that [one copy], to a room temperature. It cooled and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution (A) of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. In another flask, except having used the following mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, the polymerization reaction was performed like the copolymer solution (B) of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0066] Styrene Five copies N-butyl methacrylate 26-copy methyl methacrylate 37 copies Acrylic acid 2-hydroxyethyl Seven copies Acrylic acid Ten copies KBM-502 15 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile 18 copies of copolymer solutions (A) obtained by the one-copy above like, And after teaching 162 copies of copolymer solutions (B) to a dilution tub, respectively and agitating them for 15 minutes. It cooled, after performing churning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 °C after 816 copies of deionized water having added 13.3 copies of the ethylamines continuously and carrying out temperature up to 50 °C, and the water dispersion of the opalescence of 10% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0067] The polymerization reaction was performed in the flask by the same operation using the same monomeric mixture as example 8 Example 1, and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution (C) of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0068] In another flask, except having used the following mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, the polymerization reaction was performed like the copolymer solution (C), and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution (D) of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0069]

N-butyl methacrylate 22 copies Methyl methacrylate 48 copies Acrylic acid 30 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile 108

copies of copolymer solutions (C) obtained by the one-copy above like, And after leaching 72 copies of copolymer solutions (D) to a dilution tub, respectively and agitating them for 15 minutes, it cooled, after performing churning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 °, after 807.1 copies of deionized water having added 22.7 copies of triethylamines continuously and carrying out temperature up to 50 °, and the almost water-white water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0070] 0.15 copy of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid ammonium and 95 copies of deionized water were taught into the example 9 flask, and temperature up was carried out to 85 °. Then, after using the homomixer for 80 copies of water and distributing the following monomeric mixture, 1.0 copy of ammonium persulfate was added. The water dispersion was dropped into the flask over 5 hours, it was made to ripe for further 2 hours, and the emission of the opalescence of 39% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained. The obtained emission was diluted with deionized water to 10% of the nonvolatile matter, and was used for system performance testing.

[0071]

Acrylic acid n-butyl-, Copies [50.5] Acrylic Acid 2-Hydroxyethyl 3 Part Acrylic Acid 1 Part Silaplane FM-0711 10 Part KBM-503 10 Part Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid ammonium in 8.7-Copy Comparative Example 1 Example 1, Although it carried out like Example 1 except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture and the water dispersion was tried with the method of profitable, generation of a coarse particle and sedimentation took place and the water dispersion of the good state was not obtained.

[0072]

Styrene Ten copies 73 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Silaplane FM-0725 Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile in one-copy comparative example 2 Example 1, Although it carried out like Example 1 except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture and the water dispersion was tried with the method of profitable, generation of a coarse particle and sedimentation took place and the water dispersion of the good state was not obtained.

[0073]

Styrene Ten copies 73 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Ten copies of FAMA(C)s Azobisisobutyronitrile in one-copy comparative example 3 Example 1, Except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, the polymerization reaction was performed in the flask by the same operation as Example 1, and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0074]

N-butyl methacrylate 22 copies Methyl methacrylate 38 copies Acrylic acid 30 copies Silaplane FM-0711 Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile The resin solution obtained continuously one copy is moved to a dilution tub, it cooled, after performing churning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 ° after adding 787.8 copies of deionized water, and 42 copies of triethylamines and carrying out temperature up to 50 °, and the almost water-white solution of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0075] In comparative example 4 Example 1, except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the water dispersion with almost translucent colorlessness of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0076]

Styrene Ten copies N-butyl methacrylate 48 copies Methyl methacrylate 20 copies Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-502 15 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile Ethylene-glycol-monobutyl-ether 70 weight section is taught into one-copy comparative example 5 flask. Temperature up was carried out agitating to 95 °. Subsequently, the following monomeric mixture was dropped for 4 hours, keeping temperature at 95 °.

[0077]

Methyl methacrylate 42.5 copies N-butyl methacrylate 12.5 copies Acrylic acid 15 Part Acrylic acid 4-hydroxybutyl 30 part Azobisisobutyronitrile After riping for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 95 ° after that [0.7 copy], it cools to a room temperature, After adding 21 copies of triethylamines as a neutralizer, it diluted with 45 copies of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, and the almost water-white consistency resin solution of 43% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. The obtained resin solution was diluted with deionized water to 10% of the nonvolatile matter, and was used for system performance testing.

[0078] 0.15 copy of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid ammonium and 95 copies of deionized water were taught into the comparative example 6 flask, and temperature up was carried out to 85 °. Then, after using the homomixer for 80 copies of water and distributing the following monomeric mixture, 1.0 copy of ammonium persulfate was added. The water dispersion was dropped into the flask over 5 hours, it was made to ripe for further 2 hours, and the emulsion of the opalescence of 39% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained. The obtained emulsion was diluted with deionized water to 10% of the nonvolatile matter, and was used for system performance testing.

[0079] n-butyl methacrylate 25.5 copies Acrylic acid n-butyl, Copies [50.5] Acrylic Acid 2-Hydroxyethyl, 3 Part Acrylic Acid 1 Part Siliaplane FM-0711 20 Part Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid Ammonium Water Dispersion or Solution of Examples 1-9 and Comparative Examples 3-6 Obtained as 8.7-Copy System-Performance-Testing above, All These were painted by a 50-micrometer applicator to the glass plate, respectively, and after making it dry at 100 ° for 2 hours, the following system performance testing was presented.

A result is shown in Table 1.

[0080] (1) Paint film appearance : viewing estimated and O and a gloss ***** private seal **** thing were made into x for the good thing.

[0081] (2) Water repellence : the waterdrop of 0.03 cc of deionized water was formed on each coated plate, and the angle of contact of waterdrop was measured with the harmony chemicals company make KONTAKU tongue gun meter CCA type. It is shown that water repellence is so good that the numerical value of an angle of contact is large.

[0082] (3) Water resisting property : after ****(ing) each coated plate to 20 ° waterworks for 6 hours, what O, a white bluish mark, and blistering are accepted to in what does not have abnormalities in the painted surface made into x.

[Table 1]

試験例	試験例										比較例		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3		4	5
塗膜外観	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×
撥水性 (°)	92	103	99	93	99	98	89	88	85	75	67	65	77
耐水性	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	×	×

表 1

[0084] In creation example 10 Example 1 of distemper, except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the colorless, almost translucent water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[0085] Styrene Ten copies 48 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Diacetone acrylamide Ten copies Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-502 15 copies Siliaplane FM-0711 Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile To the water dispersion obtained one

copy. 5.2 copies of adipic acid dihydrazide was added, it mixed, and the clear coating material was obtained. After painting this by a 50-micrometer applicator to the glass plate and making it dry at 100 ° for 2 hours, when the same system performance testing as the above was presented, paint film appearance and the water resisting property of all were O, and the water contact angle was 93 degrees.

[0086]

[Function and Effect(s) of the invention] In the copolymer solution or the water dispersion of this invention, The alkoxy silyl groups introduced into the copolymer by using a monomer (b) as a copolymerization ingredient hydrolyzes under existence of water, and turns into a silanol group, it can conquer, in order that this silanol group may raise water solubility or water dispersibility remarkably, and it can become possible to lessen the amount of copolymerization of the monomer (c) which has a functional group which moreover gives water solubility/water dispersibility, and water repellence can be raised. In the drying process of the coat by this copolymer solution or a water dispersion, in order to form the firm structure of cross linkage by the self-condensation reaction of silanol groups, the coat which shows a good water resisting property is obtained.

[0087] Therefore, the distemper constituent using the copolymer solution or the water dispersion of this invention as a vehicle component can form the coat excellent in water repellence and a water resisting property.

[Translation done.]

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Abstract of JP11124419

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REFERENCES

61447114 It: *Journal of Management*

WATER-REPELLING PROPERTY, ITS PRODUCTION AND AQUEOUS COATING COMPOSITION CONTAINING THE SAME

特開平11-124419

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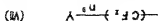
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(54) 【発明の名称】 親水性を有する共重合体水溶液もしくは水分散液、及びその製造方法、及びこれを含む水性塗料組成物

(57) 【要約】
 【課題】 親水性及び耐水性に優れた塗膜を形成し得る塗料用樹脂として有用な共重合体水溶液もしくは水分散液及びその製造方法、及びこれを含む水性塗料組成物を提供する。
 【解決手段】 (a) 2種の親水性を付与する単量体から選ばれる少なくとも1種の単量体を3〜70重量%、(b) アルコキシシリル基を有する単量体を1〜40重量%、(c) カルボキシル基、アルボノ酸基及びアミノ基の群から選ばれる1種の官能基を有するα、β-エチレン性不飽和単量体を1〜25重量%、および (d) その他の共重合可能なα、β-エチレン性不飽和単量体を0〜95重量%含有する単量体混合物を共重合する。

(3)



(CLA

(式中、Yは水素原子又はフッ素原子を、 n° は1~3の整数を示す。)

水分散液を乳化重合法を用いて得る共重合体水溶液とし

示される単量体から選ばれる少なくとも1種の単量体を3〜70重量%、

$$\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(\text{R}^1)=\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{S}(\text{R}^2)_2-\text{O}-\text{R}^3 \quad (1)$$

【注】中、 R_1 は水素原子又はメチル基を、 R_2 は同一又は異なるメチル又は異プロピル基を、 R_3 はメチル基又はメチル又はエチル基を、 n^2 は 1~10 の整数を、 n^1 は 5~200 の整数を示す。

(18)
$$\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R})-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CF}_2-\text{X}$$
 (II)

ここで、Rは、 H 、 CH_3 、 C_2H_5 、 C_3H_7 、 C_4H_9 、 C_6H_{13} 、 C_8H_{17} 、 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{21}$ 、 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}$ 、 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{29}$ 、 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$ 、 $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{37}$ 、 $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{41}$ 、 $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{45}$ 、 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{49}$ 、 $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{53}$ 、 $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{57}$ 、 $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{61}$ 、 $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{65}$ 、 $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{69}$ 、 $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{73}$ 、 $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{77}$ 、 $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{81}$ 、 $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{85}$ 、 $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{89}$ 、 $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{93}$ 、 $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{97}$ 、 $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{101}$ 、 $\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{105}$ 、 $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{109}$ 、 $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{113}$ 、 $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{117}$ 、 $\text{C}_{60}\text{H}_{121}$ 、 $\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{125}$ 、 $\text{C}_{64}\text{H}_{129}$ 、 $\text{C}_{66}\text{H}_{133}$ 、 $\text{C}_{68}\text{H}_{137}$ 、 $\text{C}_{70}\text{H}_{141}$ 、 $\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{145}$ 、 $\text{C}_{74}\text{H}_{149}$ 、 $\text{C}_{76}\text{H}_{153}$ 、 $\text{C}_{78}\text{H}_{157}$ 、 $\text{C}_{80}\text{H}_{161}$ 、 $\text{C}_{82}\text{H}_{165}$ 、 $\text{C}_{84}\text{H}_{169}$ 、 $\text{C}_{86}\text{H}_{173}$ 、 $\text{C}_{88}\text{H}_{177}$ 、 $\text{C}_{90}\text{H}_{181}$ 、 $\text{C}_{92}\text{H}_{185}$ 、 $\text{C}_{94}\text{H}_{189}$ 、 $\text{C}_{96}\text{H}_{193}$ 、 $\text{C}_{98}\text{H}_{197}$ 、 $\text{C}_{100}\text{H}_{201}$ 、 $\text{C}_{102}\text{H}_{205}$ 、 $\text{C}_{104}\text{H}_{209}$ 、 $\text{C}_{106}\text{H}_{213}$ 、 $\text{C}_{108}\text{H}_{217}$ 、 $\text{C}_{110}\text{H}_{221}$ 、 $\text{C}_{112}\text{H}_{225}$ 、 $\text{C}_{114}\text{H}_{229}$ 、 $\text{C}_{116}\text{H}_{233}$ 、 $\text{C}_{118}\text{H}_{237}$ 、 $\text{C}_{120}\text{H}_{241}$ 、 $\text{C}_{122}\text{H}_{245}$ 、 $\text{C}_{124}\text{H}_{249}$ 、 $\text{C}_{126}\text{H}_{253}$ 、 $\text{C}_{128}\text{H}_{257}$ 、 $\text{C}_{130}\text{H}_{261}$ 、 $\text{C}_{132}\text{H}_{265}$ 、 $\text{C}_{134}\text{H}_{269}$ 、 $\text{C}_{136}\text{H}_{273}$ 、 $\text{C}_{138}\text{H}_{277}$ 、 $\text{C}_{140}\text{H}_{281}$ 、 $\text{C}_{142}\text{H}_{285}$ 、 $\text{C}_{144}\text{H}_{289}$ 、 $\text{C}_{146}\text{H}_{293}$ 、 $\text{C}_{148}\text{H}_{297}$ 、 $\text{C}_{150}\text{H}_{301}$ 、 $\text{C}_{152}\text{H}_{305}$ 、 $\text{C}_{154}\text{H}_{309}$ 、 $\text{C}_{156}\text{H}_{313}$ 、 $\text{C}_{158}\text{H}_{317}$ 、 $\text{C}_{160}\text{H}_{321}$ 、 $\text{C}_{162}\text{H}_{325}$ 、 $\text{C}_{164}\text{H}_{329}$ 、 $\text{C}_{166}\text{H}_{333}$ 、 $\text{C}_{168}\text{H}_{337}$ 、 $\text{C}_{170}\text{H}_{341}$ 、 $\text{C}_{172}\text{H}_{345}$ 、 $\text{C}_{174}\text{H}_{349}$ 、 $\text{C}_{176}\text{H}_{353}$ 、 $\text{C}_{178}\text{H}_{357}$ 、 $\text{C}_{180}\text{H}_{361}$ 、 $\text{C}_{182}\text{H}_{365}$ 、 $\text{C}_{184}\text{H}_{369}$ 、 $\text{C}_{186}\text{H}_{373}$ 、 $\text{C}_{188}\text{H}_{377}$ 、 $\text{C}_{190}\text{H}_{381}$ 、 $\text{C}_{192}\text{H}_{385}$ 、 $\text{C}_{194}\text{H}_{389}$ 、 $\text{C}_{196}\text{H}_{393}$ 、 $\text{C}_{198}\text{H}_{397}$ 、 $\text{C}_{200}\text{H}_{401}$ 、 $\text{C}_{202}\text{H}_{405}$ 、 $\text{C}_{204}\text{H}_{409}$ 、 $\text{C}_{206}\text{H}_{413}$ 、 $\text{C}_{208}\text{H}_{417}$ 、 $\text{C}_{210}\text{H}_{421}$ 、 $\text{C}_{212}\text{H}_{425}$ 、 $\text{C}_{214}\text{H}_{429}$ 、 $\text{C}_{216}\text{H}_{433}$ 、 $\text{C}_{218}\text{H}_{437}$ 、 $\text{C}_{220}\text{H}_{441}$ 、 $\text{C}_{222}\text{H}_{445}$ 、 $\text{C}_{224}\text{H}_{449}$ 、 $\text{C}_{226}\text{H}_{453}$ 、 $\text{C}_{228}\text{H}_{457}$ 、 $\text{C}_{230}\text{H}_{461}$ 、 $\text{C}_{232}\text{H}_{465}$ 、 $\text{C}_{234}\text{H}_{469}$ 、 $\text{C}_{236}\text{H}_{473}$ 、 $\text{C}_{238}\text{H}_{477}$ 、 $\text{C}_{240}\text{H}_{481}$ 、 $\text{C}_{242}\text{H}_{485}$ 、 $\text{C}_{244}\text{H}_{489}$ 、 $\text{C}_{246}\text{H}_{493}$ 、 $\text{C}_{248}\text{H}_{497}$ 、 $\text{C}_{250}\text{H}_{501}$ 、 $\text{C}_{252}\text{H}_{505}$ 、 $\text{C}_{254}\text{H}_{509}$ 、 $\text{C}_{256}\text{H}_{513}$ 、 $\text{C}_{258}\text{H}_{517}$ 、 $\text{C}_{260}\text{H}_{521}$ 、 $\text{C}_{262}\text{H}_{525}$ 、 $\text{C}_{264}\text{H}_{529}$ 、 $\text{C}_{266}\text{H}_{533}$ 、 $\text{C}_{268}\text{H}_{537}$ 、 $\text{C}_{270}\text{H}_{541}$ 、 $\text{C}_{272}\text{H}_{545}$ 、 $\text{C}_{274}\text{H}_{549}$ 、 $\text{C}_{276}\text{H}_{553}$ 、 $\text{C}_{278}\text{H}_{557}$ 、 $\text{C}_{280}\text{H}_{561}$ 、 $\text{C}_{282}\text{H}_{565}$ 、 $\text{C}_{284}\text{H}_{569}$ 、 $\text{C}_{286}\text{H}_{573}$ 、 $\text{C}_{288}\text{H}_{577}$ 、 $\text{C}_{290}\text{H}_{581}$ 、 $\text{C}_{292}\text{H}_{585}$ 、 $\text{C}_{294}\text{H}_{589}$ 、 $\text{C}_{296}\text{H}_{593}$ 、 $\text{C}_{298}\text{H}_{597}$ 、 $\text{C}_{300}\text{H}_{601}$ 、 $\text{C}_{302}\text{H}_{605}$ 、 $\text{C}_{304}\text{H}_{609}$ 、 $\text{C}_{306}\text{H}_{613}$ 、 $\text{C}_{308}\text{H}_{617}$ 、 $\text{C}_{310}\text{H}_{621}$ 、 $\text{C}_{312}\text{H}_{625}$ 、 $\text{C}_{314}\text{H}_{629}$ 、 $\text{C}_{316}\text{H}_{633}$ 、 $\text{C}_{318}\text{H}_{637}$ 、 $\text{C}_{320}\text{H}_{641}$ 、 $\text{C}_{322}\text{H}_{645}$ 、 $\text{C}_{324}\text{H}_{649}$ 、 $\text{C}_{326}\text{H}_{653}$ 、 $\text{C}_{328}\text{H}_{657}$ 、 $\text{C}_{330}\text{H}_{661}$ 、 $\text{C}_{332}\text{H}_{665}$ 、 $\text{C}_{334}\text{H}_{669}$ 、 $\text{C}_{336}\text{H}_{673}$ 、 $\text{C}_{338}\text{H}_{677}$ 、 $\text{C}_{340}\text{H}_{681}$ 、 $\text{C}_{342}\text{H}_{685}$ 、 $\text{C}_{344}\text{H}_{689}$ 、 $\text{C}_{346}\text{H}_{693}$ 、 $\text{C}_{348}\text{H}_{697}$ 、 $\text{C}_{350}\text{H}_{701}$ 、 $\text{C}_{352}\text{H}_{705}$ 、 $\text{C}_{354}\text{H}_{709}$ 、 $\text{C}_{356}\text{H}_{713}$ 、 $\text{C}_{358}\text{H}_{717}$ 、 $\text{C}_{360}\text{H}_{721}$ 、 $\text{C}_{362}\text{H}_{725}$ 、 $\text{C}_{364}\text{H}_{729}$ 、 $\text{C}_{366}\text{H}_{733}$ 、 $\text{C}_{368}\text{H}_{737}$ 、 $\text{C}_{370}\text{H}_{741$

(イ) アルコキシシリル基を有する樹脂本体に ~ 40 重
を決定する手段として、例えば樹脂 $2-1-5047$
性)強く、水溶性、水分散が難しい。このような
強く、水溶性ではないが、従来のシリル樹脂は、 ~ 1 に
3)の整数を失うを示す。 $n+1 \sim 8$ の整数を、 $n+1$ は
(式中、Rは水素原子又はメチル基を、Xは水素原子
又はメチル基を、 $n+1 \sim 8$ の整数を、 $n+1$ は

の、 a , b -エチレン性不飽和車体量に乳化成合させることによる水化の方法で示されていり、しかしその方法では、親水性の高い界面活性剤を使用せざるを得ず、十分な親水性を示すためには必要である。

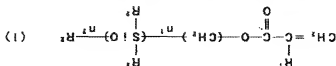
【請求項10】 重量混合物が、(e) カルボニル基を有する単量体を1~30重量%含有する請求項9記載の組成物。【請求項11】 成分として含有した水溶性染料組成物。【請求項12】 自己乳化させる方法であるが、硬質で高い樹脂溶解力が必要となり、耐水性の面から好ましい方法とは言えなかった。

【説明の詳細な説明】
2箇の—NH—NH—基を有するトランスジケ体
を有する誘致性O記の水溶性組成物。
ことにより、液面に優れた親水性及び耐水性を付与す

(0005) 即ち本発明は、(a)下記の構造式(1)

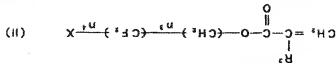
$$\text{R}^1\text{OCH}_2\text{C}(\text{OR}^2)_2$$

 の環状のモノまたは低分子ポリマーを有する共有性水溶液もしくは水分散液に關し、詳しくは水性水溶液もしくは水分散液と成膜を形成し得る塗料組成物として使用可能な共重合水溶液もしくは水分散液及びその製造方法【0006】



00の数を失くす。

【0008】



【化10】

【0007】(式中、R¹は水素原子又はメチル基、R²は同一又は異なるフエニル基又は炭素数1～6のアルキル基、n¹は1～10の数、n²は5～2

【0009】(式中、R²は水素原子又はメチル基、

Xは水素原子又はフッ素原子、n¹は1～8の数、

n²は1～30の数、n³は5～20の数、

(b)アリルキシリル基を有する単体を1～40重

量、(c)カルボキシル基、アルホキシ基及びアミ

ノキシ基を有する官能基を有するα、β-エチ

レン性不飽和単体を1～25重量%、および(d)

その他の共重合可能なα、β-エチレン性不飽和単体を

0～95重量%含有する単体混合物を共重合すること

を特徴とする親水性を有する共重合体水溶液もしくは水

分散液、及びその製造方法、及び該共重合体水溶液とし

ては水分散液をヒドロ成分として含有する水性塗料組

成物を提供するものである。

【0010】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明において上記の構造式

(1)及び(11)で示される単体から選ばれる少なく

とも1種の単体(a)は、共重合体に親水性を付与す

るものである。上記構造式(1)で示されるポリロキ

シレンを有する単体(a-1)及び上記構造式(11)

で示される単体(a-2)のいずれ

か1方又は両方を使用できる。

【0011】上記構造式(1)で示される単体(a-1)

(1)において、R¹は水素原子またはメチル基である。

R²はフエニル基または炭素数1～6のアルキル基であ

るが、必ずしも互いに同じものである必要はない、n¹

は1～10の数、n²は5～200、好ましくは15

～150の数である。n²が5未満では十分な親水性

が得られず、逆に200を越える場合は共重合体の親水

性が不足し、親水性もしくは水分散性不良となるので適

当しくない、該単体(a-1)の具体例として、市販

品では、「サトラブレンF-M-0721」、「サトラ

ブレンF-M-0721」、「サトラブレンF-M-0

725」(いずれもチソ社製)等が挙げられる。

【0012】上記構造式(11)で示される単体(a-1)

【0007】(式中、R¹は水素原子又はメチル基、R²は同一又は異なるフエニル基又は炭素数1～6のアルキル基、n¹は1～10の数、n²は5～2

【0009】(式中、R²は水素原子又はメチル基であ

Xは水素原子またはフッ素原子である、n¹は1～8の

数、n²は1～30の数である、n³が30を越え

る、他の単体との混合性や共重合性が劣り、また親

水性が不足するため水溶性もしくは水分散性不良となる

ので適当でない、該単体(a-2)の具体例とし

て、例えば、2,2,2-トリフルオロエチル(メタ)ア

クリレート、2,2,3,3-テトラフルオロプロピル

(メタ)アクリレート、2-メチルアクリロイルオキ

シレン(メタ)アクリレート、2-(メチルアクリロイル

オキシ)エチル(メタ)アクリレート、2-(メチルア

クリロイルオキシ)エチル(メタ)アクリレート、市販

品では「FAMAC」(日本メタクロン社製)、「ビス

コート8FPM」、「ビスコート17FPM」(いずれも大

阪府化学工業社製)などが挙げられる。

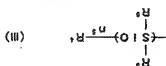
【0013】本発明においてポリロキシリル基を有す

る単体(b)は、下記構造式(111)で示されるアル

コキシリル基を有するものであり、

【0014】

【化11】



【0015】(式中、R¹は炭素数1～10のアルキル

基をR²及びR³は同一又は異なるフエニル基、炭素

数1～6のアルキル基又は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n²は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n³は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n⁴は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n⁵は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n⁶は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n⁷は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n⁸は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n⁹は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹⁰は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹¹は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹²は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹³は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

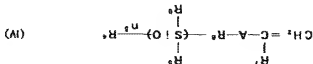
基を、n¹⁴は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹⁵は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹⁶は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

基を、n¹⁷は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ

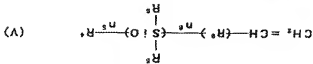
基を、n¹⁸は1～4の数、R³は炭素数1～10のアルコキシ



【0019】を示す。R¹は水素原子又はメチル基を、R²は炭素数1〜6の2価の脂肪族飽和炭化水素基を夫

*示す。R⁴、R⁵、R⁶及びn³は、天々前記と同じ意味を有する。）

【41 4】

[illegible]

【0025】また上記構造式(IV)の単量体のうちAが

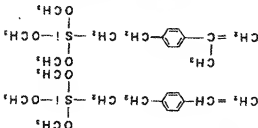
【917】



【0027】であるものとして、例えば

[8700]

[2] [24]



【0029】を添付する。

[illegible]

【0031】本発明に係る

水溶性もしくは水分散性を向上させるものであり、カ

5-カルボキシペンチル (×9) アクリレート、水酸基を有する不飽和單量体と無水2官能カルボン酸 (例2)



【附 3】

[8100]

【00017】(式中、Al₂、

【0021】(式中、R⁹は炭素数1～6の2種の脂肪族飽和炭化水素基を、n⁵は0又は1を示す、R⁴、R

、 R^6 及び n^5 は、夫々前記と同じ意味を有する。）

よって示される炭素数1～6の脂肪族飽和炭化水素としては、直鎖又は分枝状のアルキレン基、例えば

×チレン、イチレン、プロピレン、1,2-、1,3-
×は2,3-チレン、ポリブチレン、イソプレン

1. 'u' 120.46.1 120.4-u 141.1

, sec-*X*ilert-*y*arl、n-p-sarl、l
ノベツル、ホオベツル、n-ハギル、イソハギシ

示される炭素数1~6のアルキル基として例示した

そのために、さらにハナチル、2-エチルヘキシル、n-オクチル、n-ノニル、n-デシルなどが必要

コキシル基としては、直鎖又は分枝状のアルコキシル基、例えばメトキシ、エトキシ、ノープロキシ、イソ

ロホキシ、n-1, sec-Xlatert-7
キシ、n-ベントキシ、イソベントキシ、n-ヘキシ
ルオキシ、イソヘキシルオキシ、n-オクチルオキシなど

[0023]

【514】



[0024]であるものとしては、例えば—(×ク)
「フリロアルオキシエトキシソフ、 γ —(×ク) フク
シロアルオキシプロピルトリメトキシソフ、 γ —(×

[illegible][illegible]

の炭素原子を有するニルギルタノ(例又はニルギルタノ、ニルギルタノ、ニルギルタノ)等が挙げられる。このうち特にギアセトノリ
リルギルタノ、ギアセトノリルギルタノが好適であ

【0052】本発明の水性塗料組成物は、上記カルボニル基が共重合体に導入された場合には、架橋剤として、1分子中に少なくとも2個の—HN—HN—基を有するトランジッシュ誘導体を含有することができ、ここで、HN—HN—基が基には、トランス基、セミカルバジ基が含まれる。

【0053】該ニホウジノ誘導体としては、例えば種酸
シトコサジク、クロロ酸シトコサジク、カルメル酸シ
トコサジク、ヒメノ酸シトコサジク、アジピン酸シト
コサジク、セバシン酸シトコサジク等の2～18個の炭素原
子を含む飽和脂肪カルボン酸シトコサジク；アリ

[illegible][illegible]

ジブチ(特公昭52-22878号参照): 硫酸ジブチラ
ジブ、ヒスミカルバシク: ハキサチレンジブシブ
ネーとやノロジブネーと等のジブシブネ
ーと及びそれより誘導されるポリノシブネート化合物
スチレン

[illegible]

その後冷却温度に保ちながら2時間熟成した後室温まで冷却し、不揮発分5.6%のほぼ無色透明の粘稠な共重合体溶液を得た。続いて得られた共重合体溶液を希釈槽に押し、脱イオン水820部、攪いてトリエチルアミン9.8部を加えて50℃に昇温したのち、温度を5.0℃

に保ちながら2時間攪拌を行ってから冷却し、不揮分1.0%のほぼ無色の半透明な水分散液を得た。
【0059】(注1) KBM-502: 信越化学工業社製、アルコキシシリル基含有単量体、

[illegible][illegible]

【0055】本発明の水性塗料組成物には、さらに必須のように配合される。

【0005】
 化して、原料、充填剤、骨材、顔料分散剤、電解質、
 消泡剤、可塑剤、造膜助剤、有機溶剤、防腐剤、防カビ
 剤、pH調整剤、防錆剤、硬化触媒などの原料用添加剤
 を適宜選択し組合わせて配合することができる。

【0057】共重合体水分散液の製造
実施例1
7.5g中に、 α -メチルアルブミンール7.0gを含む各成分

【0058】
 第44時間終了した。

(表 2)

1	1
10	1
15	7
58	5

(注2) サクラブーフォーム-0711: チョウ社製、ポリジメチルシロキサン基含有単量体、分子量1,000
実験例2
実験例1において、滴下する単量体混合物として下記の

【0060】
単量体混合物を用いた以外は実施例1と同様にして行
い、不揮発分10%のうすい乳白色の水分散液を得た。

10 螺
28 螺
7 螺
15 螺

【0061】

い、不揮発分10%のうすい乳白色の水分散液を得た。

40部
1部

(注4)

実施例4において、減下する車体混合物として下記の車体混合物を用い、以下は実施例1と同様にして行

い、不揮発分10%のうすい乳白色の水分散液を得た。

10部
58部
7部
15部
10部
1部

【0062】

10部

62部

7部

10部

10部

1部

プラスチック中で重合反応を行い、不揮発分56%のほぼ無色

透明の粘稠な共重合体溶液を得た。続いて得られた樹脂

溶液を希釈槽に移し、「フロー-PC-93」(住友

スリエム社製、アクリル系界面活性剤)0.15部を添

加して10分間撹拌した。その後脱イソノ水820部、

続いてトリエチルアミン9.8部を加えて50℃に昇温

したのち温度を50℃に保ちながら2時間撹拌を行っ

た。冷却し、不揮発分10%のほぼ無色の半透明な水分

散液を得た。

【0064】実施例7

プラスチック中にイソノアルコール7重量部を仕込

み、温度(約84℃)まで撹拌を行いつながら昇温し

た。次いで温度を還元温度に保ちながら下記車体混合

物を4時間減下した。

【0065】

10部

30部

10部

5部

10部

33部

1部

液(A)と同様にして重合反応を行い、不揮発分56%

のほぼ無色透明の粘稠な共重合体溶液(B)を得た。

【0066】

5部

26部

サトアブレン-PM-0711
アビスアノアノクロトリル

実施例3において、減下する車体混合物として下記の車体混合物を用い、以下は実施例1と同様にして行

アビスレン

メクリル酸n-ブチル

アクリル酸

KBM-503 (注3)

サトアブレン-PM-0725

アビスアノアノクロトリル

(注3) KBM-503:信越化学工業社製、アルキ

シリン基含有車体、

(注4) サトアブレン-PM-0725:チン社製、

ポリシメチルシロキサン基含有車体、分子量10,0

00

アビスレン

メクリル酸n-ブチル

アクリル酸

KBM-502

FAMAC (注5)

アビスアノアノクロトリル

(注5) FAMAC:日本メタクロン社製、n-ブチル

ロアルキルメタクリレート、フッ素温度60.7重量%

実施例5

実施例1と同様の車体混合物を用いて同様の操作でフ

ラスコ中で重合反応を行い、不揮発分56%のほぼ無色

透明の粘稠な共重合体溶液を得た。続いて得られた樹脂

溶液を希釈槽に移し、「F-355」(信越化学工業

社製、シリコーン系界面活性剤)0.4部を添加して1

0分間撹拌した。その後脱イソノ水820部、続いてト

リエチルアミン9.8部を加えて50℃に昇温したのち

温度を50℃に保ちながら2時間撹拌を行ってから冷却

し、不揮発分10%のほぼ無色の半透明な水分散液を得

【0063】実施例6

実施例1と同様の車体混合物を用いて同様の操作でフ

アビスレン

メクリル酸n-ブチル

メクリル酸

KBM-502

サトアブレン-PM-0711

アビスアノアノクロトリル

その後還元温度に保ちながら2時間撹拌した後減温まで

冷却し、不揮発分56%のほぼ無色透明の粘稠な共重合

体溶液(A)を得た。別プラスチックにおいて、減下する車

体混合物として下記混合物を用い、以下は共重合体溶液

アビスレン

メクリル酸n-ブチル

メタリル酸メチル
アクリル酸-ε-クロキシエチル
アクリル酸
KBM-502
アビスイソブチロニトリル

実施例1と同様の車量混合物を用いて同様の操作で7

【0067】実施例8

上記のように得られた共重合体溶液(A)18部、及び共重合体溶液(B)16部を撹拌機に充てんし込み、15分間撹拌してから、酸ノブ水81.6、5部、続いてトリエチルアルミニウム3.3部を加えて50℃に昇温したのち温度を50℃に保ちながら2時間撹拌を行ってから冷却し、不揮発分10%の乳白色の水分散液を得た。

メタリル酸メチル
アクリル酸
アビスイソブチロニトリル

上記のように得られた共重合体溶液(C)108部、及び共重合体溶液(D)72部を撹拌機に充てんし込み、15分間撹拌してから、酸ノブ水80.7、1部、続いてトリエチルアルミニウム2.7部を加えて50℃に昇温したのち温度を50℃に保ちながら2時間撹拌を行ってから冷却し、不揮発分10%のほぼ無色透明な水分散液を得た。

【0070】実施例9

アラスコ中にアビスイソブチルホジ酸アノニウム

メタリル酸n-ブチル
アクリル酸n-ブチル
アクリル酸2-ε-クロキシエチル
アクリル酸

サトラブーソフM-0711
KBM-503

アビスイソブチルホジ酸アノニウム

実施例1において、滴下する車量混合物として下記の車量混合物を用いた以外は実施例1と同様にして行

メタリル酸n-ブチル
アクリル酸
サトラブーソフM-0725
アビスイソブチロニトリル

比較例2

実施例1において、滴下する車量混合物として下記の車量混合物を用いた以外は実施例1と同様にして行

メタリル酸n-ブチル
アクリル酸
FAMAC
アビスイソブチロニトリル

比較例3

アラスコ中で重合反応を行い、不揮発分5.6%のほぼ無色透明の粘稠な共重合体溶液(C)を得た。
【0068】別アラスコにおいて、滴下する車量混合物として下記混合物を用いた以外は共重合体溶液(C)と同様にして重合反応を行い、不揮発分5.6%のほぼ無色透明の粘稠な共重合体溶液(D)を得た。

【0069】

22部
48部
30部
1部

0.15部と酸ノブ水9.5部を仕込み、85℃に昇温した。続いて下記の車量混合物を水80部にホモミキサーを用いて分散してから過酸アノニウム1.0部を添加した。その水分散液を5時間かけてアラスコ中に滴下し、さらに2時間熟成させて不揮発分3.9%の乳白色のエマルションを得た。得られたエマルションは酸ノブ水で不揮発分10%に希釈して性能試験に用いた。

【0071】

25.5部
50.5部
3部
1部
10部
10部
8.7部

い、水分散液を得ようとしたが、粗大粒子の生成、沈降が起こり、良好な状態の水分散液は得られなかった。

【0072】

10部
73部
7部
10部
1部

い、水分散液を得ようとしたが、粗大粒子の生成、沈降が起こり、良好な状態の水分散液は得られなかった。

【0073】

10部
73部
7部
10部
1部

実施例1において、滴下する車量混合物として下記の

車体混合物を用いた以外は実施例1と同様の操作で、ラスコ中で重合反応を行い、不揮発分5.6%のほぼ無色の樹脂を得た。

【0074】

2.2部
3.8部
3.0部
1.0部
1.0部
1部
実施例1において、適する車体混合物として下記の車体混合物を用いた以外は実施例1と同様に行い、不揮発分1.0%のほぼ無色の半透明な水分散液を得た。

【0076】

1.0部
4.8部
2.0部
7部
1.5部
1部

た、次いで温度を9.5℃に保ちながら下記車体混合物を4時間滴下した。

【0077】

4.2部
1.5部
1.2部
5部
3.0部
0.7部

0.1部と脱酸素水9.5部を仕込み、8.5℃に昇温した。続いて下記の車体混合物を水8.0部にホモキサーを用いて分散してから過硫酸アモニウム1.0部を追加した。その水分分散液を5時間かけてラスコ中に落下し、さらに2時間反応させて不揮発分3.9%の乳白色のエマルジョンを得た。得られたエマルジョンは脱酸素水で不揮発分1.0%に希釈して性能試験に用いた。

【0079】

2.5部
5.0部
3部
1部
2.0部
8.7部

の脱酸素水の水準を形成し、水準の接線角を協和化

字柱鏡コクサソクソクメーサーDCC-A型にて測定した。接線角の散逸が大きい程度水性良好であることを示す。
【0082】(※3) 耐水性：各塗膜を2.0℃の水に6時間浸水した後、端面に異常のないものを○、白化やクラックが認められるものを×とした。
【0083】

【表1】

※3) 耐水性：各塗膜を2.0℃の水に6時間浸水した後、端面に異常のないものを○、白化やクラックが認められるものを×とした。
【0081】(※2) 耐水性：各塗膜上に0.03℃

【0075】比較例4

スチレン
※3) 耐水性：各塗膜を2.0℃の水に6時間浸水した後、端面に異常のないものを○、白化やクラックが認められるものを×とした。
【0081】(※2) 耐水性：各塗膜上に0.03℃

ラスコ中にエマルジョン・モノ・ソル・エマルジョン7.0重量部を仕込み、9.5℃まで攪拌を行いながら昇温し

その温度を9.5℃に保ちながら2時間熟成した後室温まで冷却し、中和剤としてトリエタールミン2.1部を加えた後、エタレソコルモノ・ソル・エマルジョン4.5部と希釈して不揮発分4.3%のほぼ無色透明の粘潤な樹脂溶液を得た。得られた樹脂溶液を脱酸素水で不揮発分1.0%に希釈して性能試験に用いた。

【0078】比較例6

ラスコ中にスチレン・モノ・ソル・エマルジョン7.0重量部を仕込み、9.5℃まで攪拌を行いながら昇温し

上記の通り行われた実施例3～6の9.5℃および比較例3～6の9.5℃で2時間熟成させた後、下記性能試験に供した。結果を表1に示す。
【0080】(※1) 塗膜外觀：目視で詳細し、良好なもの、クラックが認められるものを×とした。
【0081】(※2) 耐水性：各塗膜上に0.03℃

表1

比較例		実施例									
耐水性	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
耐水性(%)	92	103	95	93	99	98	89	85	75	87	85
耐水性	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×
耐水性	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4
比較例	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

い、不揮発分10%のほぼ無色の半透明な水分散液を得た。

【0085】

実施例1において、滴下する単量体混合物として下記の単量体混合物を用いた以外は実施例1と同様にして行

【0084】水性塗料の作成

実施例10

ステレン

メタクリル酸-n-ブチル

メタセトブチルアクリレート

アクリル酸

KBM-502

γ-ブチロラクトン

γ-ブチロラクトン

得られた水分散液に、アクリル酸とKPSを、2部

を加えて混合してポリマー塗料を得た。これをガラス板

に50μm厚のフィルムで塗布し、100℃で2時間

乾燥させた後、上記と同様の性能試験に供したところ、

塗膜外観及び耐水性はいずれも○であり、水接触角は9

3°であった。

【0086】

【作用及び発明の効果】本発明の共重合体水溶液もしくは

【0087】従って本発明の共重合体水溶液もしくは水

分散液を、フィルム成分として用いた水性塗料組成物は、

耐水性及び耐水性に優れた塗膜を形成することができ

フロントページの続き

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FUKAZAWA YUJI

(54) METHOD FOR PRODUCING FLUORINE-CONTAINING ACRYL COPOLYMER AQUEOUS EMULSION AND COMPOSITION THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To produce the subject emulsion having excellent water-repellency, oil repellency and stability by emulsifying a perfluoroalkyl acrylate monomer and an α,β -ethylenic unsaturated monomer and subsequently radically copolymerizing the mixture.

CONSTITUTION: (A) 2-40mol.% of a 6-12C alkyl group-having perfluoroalkyl acrylate monomer, (B) 0.1-15mol.% of a carboxyl group-containing α,β -ethylenic unsaturated monomer copolymerizable with the component A, (C) 0-25mol.% of a hydroxyl group-containing α,β -ethylenic unsaturated monomer

copolymerizable with the components A and B, and (D) some other α,β -ethylenic unsaturated monomer copolymerizable with the components A, B and C are emulsified in water in the presence of a surfactant. The emulsion is preferably subjected to an ultrasonic wave-radiating treatment or to a high pressure homogenizing treatment to minimize the emulsion particles into diameters of $\leq 0.3\mu$ (preferably 0.3-0.05 μ), followed by radically polymerizing the particles to provide the objective emulsion.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] (A) A perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12-40-mol% alpha which has (B) above (A) and a copolymerizable carboxyl group, beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer 0.1-15-mol% (C) above (A), (B), alpha which has copolymerizable hydroxyl, beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer 0.25-mol% (D) above (A), (B), (C), alpha other than the copolymerizable above, beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer Emulsification dispersion of the 97.9-45-mol% is underwater carried out using a surface-active agent. A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion carrying out a radical polymerization after making particle diameter of a particulate aqueous emulsion indicated to less [Claim 2] A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated to claim 1 which sets particle diameter of a particulate material to 0.3 micrometer or less by ultrasonic irradiation or high voltage HOJINAIZA processing after carrying out emulsification dispersion of the monomer underwater using a surface-active agent.

[Claim 3] (A) A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated to claim 1 or 2 whose perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 is beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate [Claim 4] alpha which has a perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12, and a copolymerizable carboxyl group. A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion with which beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer was indicated in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 3 which are acrylic acid [Claim 5] An aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer particles which consist of a particulate material with a particle diameter of 0.3 micrometer - 0.05 micrometer manufactured by a method indicated in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 4. [Claim 6] An aqueous composition which uses a hardenably compound as a basic component, comprising: An aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer particles indicated in claim 5 paragraph. A basis reacted to these particles.

[Claim 7] An aqueous composition which uses as a basic component an aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer particles indicated to claim 5, and a synthetic resin aqueous emulsion whose particle diameter of a particulate material is 0.1-10 micrometers.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] *** which distributed this invention to the hyphidrogamy inside of the body Aqueosity and ** it is related with the manufacturing method of the fluorne-containing (meta) acrylic (methacrylic system and acrylic are collectively written as acrylic) copolymer aqueous emulsion excellent in oiliness, and its constituent.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Resin containing fluoroide is **, **** Oiliness's being shown and an antifoaming effect excellent in heat-resistant chemical resistance are used for a textile processing agent, adhesives, a paper coating agent, etc. from large reasons. Since it is rich in long-term weatherability in recent years, the use is considered also in the paint industry.

[0003] In the method of manufacturing resin containing these fluoroide. Although there are a method of polymerizing fluoroacrylonitrile in oil system monomers, such as a tetrafluoro olefin, a trifluoro olefin, and vinylidene fluoride, and alpha containing a fluoro alkyl group and the method of polymerizing beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer. At ordinary temperature, since the former is a gaseous monomer, it has the inconvenience which must polymerize in high voltage. Therefore, it is used for manufacture of alpha containing the latter fluoro alkyl group, and the resin in which beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer contains fluoroide in the ordinary pressure polymerization.

[0004] As alpha containing a fluoro alkyl group, and a beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, fluoro alkyl acrylate

and fluoro alkyl methacrylate (an acrylate monomer and a methacrylate monomer are collectively written as an acrylate system monomer) are usually used. However, since the price of this monomer is very high, to make

character peculiar to fluoroide give resin by a little use as much as possible is desired. ** of the resin film which contains a fluoro alkyl group on the other hand **** It is said that oiliness is revealed when a fluoro alkyl group arranges tidily to the air side in an interface, and it is known that the long-chain FURORORO alkyl group is more effective. However, since a fluoro alkyl group has crystallinity, if chain length becomes too much long, since it will become a solid monomer at ordinary temperature and will not dissolve in other solvents, the perfluoroalkyl

acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 is used ordinarily.
 [0005] An emulsion [supply / the polymerization method of a monomer and / of resin] through environment or the safety of a human body to water is desired, however, The solubility of water H₂O of a perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 with the usual emulsion polymerization method by which a monomer is supplied to the place (particles) of a reaction via the aqueous phase since it is very small. It was difficult to obtain the resin emulsion containing a fluoro alkyl group. Therefore, the special method has been proposed.

[0006] For example, a U.S. Pat. No. 3062765 item mixes with water the hydrophilic organic solvent in which the

methacrylate system monomer which has a fluoro alkyl group may be dissolved, and tries to perform an emulsion polymerization by increasing the solubility of the monomer to the aqueous phase. However, in this method, since comparatively a lot of hydrophilic organic solvents were required, the problem of environment or the safety of human body HTE was not able to be solved. Since a hydrophilic organic solvent is included, in order for a problem to remain in the stability of an emulsion, and to improve stability, the tendency for the water resisting property of the film which used the special fluorocemical surfactant, or the fzz of the emulsion occurred when making the amount of the surface-active agent used increase, or was obtained to get worse is large. Thus, since it was difficult to obtain the resin emulsion which contains a fluoro alkyl group according to an emulsion polymerization only through water, in the invention indicated to JP,2-147601,A. After adding water to the organic solvent solution or resin containing the fluoro alkyl group which carried out the radical polymerization and carrying out self-distribution in an organic solvent, the resin emulsion which makes an organic medium distill off and contains a fluoro alkyl group has been obtained.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The good method of obtaining the resin emulsion which carries out the radical polymerization of the acrylate system monomer which has a poorly soluble fluoro alkyl group to water directly by the aqueous phase, and contains a fluoro alkyl group with sufficient stability did not have the former.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] After distributing underwater a monomer composition which contains a

perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 as a result of this invention persons' repeating research wholeheartedly and creating a monomer pre emulsion. After particle diameter of this pre emulsion was 0.3 micrometer or less by ultrasonic irradiation or high pressure homogenizer treatment, when a radical polymerization was performed, it found out that a resin emulsion containing a stable

fluoro alkyl group could be obtained.

[0009] That is, alpha in which this invention has a copolymerizable carboxyl group with ("perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer 2-40mol% (B which has alkyl group of 1) and (A) carbon numbers 6-12) above (A), beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer 0.1-15-mol% (C) above (A), (B), (B), alpha which has copolymerizable hydroxyl, beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer 0.25-mol% (D) above (A), (B), (C), alpha other than the copolymerizable above,

beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer Emulsification dispersion of the 97.9-45-mol% is underwater carried out using a surface-active agent. Manufacturing method (2) of a fluoro-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion carrying out a radical polymerization after making particle diameter of a particulate material with a particle of 0.3 micrometer or less After carrying out emulsification dispersion of the monomer underwater using a surface-active agent, A manufacturing method of a fluoro-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated to claim 1 which sets particle diameter of a particulate material to 0.3 micrometer or less by ultrasonic

irradiation or high voltage HOJINAZA processing.

(3) An alkyl group of the (A) carbon numbers 6-12. Manufacturing method (4) of a fluoro-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated to claim 1 or 2 whose perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which it

has is beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate An alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12. alpha which has a perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which it has, and a copolymerizable carboxyl group, beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer by a method indicated in any 1 paragraph of manufacturing method (5) claims 1 thru/or 4 of a fluoro-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 3 which

are acrylic acid. An aqueous emulsion of fluoro-containing acrylic copolymer particles which consist of a particulate material with a particle diameter of 0.3 micrometer - 0.05 micrometer manufactured. (6) An aqueous composition which uses as a basic component an aqueous emulsion of fluoro-containing acrylic copolymer particles indicated in claim 5 paragraph, and a hardenability compound which has a basis reacted to

these particles.

It is alike and is related.

containing acrylic copolymer is hardly observed in an emulsion portion excluding a stable emulsion polymerization

[0011] In this way, a method of carrying out the radical polymerization of the obtained monomer pre emulsion

of mini emulsion polymerization.

has a perfluoroalkyl group has contributed to the stability of a monomer pre emulsion.

[0014]The amount of perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer used which has an alkyl group of the carbon

to foam, and has a not desirable fault.

carboxyl group, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, but was excellent. Aqueously is acquired.

[0016] (b) The amount of alpha which has a carboxyl group, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer used is 0.1-15-mol%, and is 2.5-10-mol% preferably. As for the stability of an obtained emulsion, less than [0.1mol%] is insufficient, and since it paint-sizes or is generated by gelling thing during preservation, it is not desirable. When 13-mol% is exceeded, there is a fault of the water resisting property of a coat falling.

[0017] (c) alpha which has a perfluoroalkyl acrylate monomer which has an alkyl group of the aforementioned (A) carbon numbers 6-12 used for this invention, and the (B) carboxyl group, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, and alpha which has copolymerizable hydroxyl and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, Hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxy-3-chloropropyl acrylate, beta-hydroxyethyl phtalate, 1,4-butyne-glycol monoacrylate, hydroxystyrene, 2-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylacrylate, etc. are mentioned.

[0018] A compatible isomer like acetooxyethylmethacrylate and acetooxyethyl acrylate as a special monomer can be used also with the enol form or keto form. alpha which has hydroxyl, and especially beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer are "more, when alpha which has hydroxyl, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer are used, although it is not necessary to use it. Aqueously improves, hydroxyl turns into reaction group in a constitution which used especially a hardening reaction compound together, and a hardening reaction is fully performed. The amount of alpha which has hydroxyl, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer used is 0.25-mol%, and is 5-15-mol% preferably. If 25-mol% is exceeded, a coat after hardening becomes weak and is not preferred. As the above (A) used for this invention, (B), the (C) monomer, and alpha except [copolymerizable] said and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer. Vinyl acetate, butanolic acid vinyl, vinyl propionate, vinyl ester of carboxylic acid which branched by an alpha position, which vinyl ester, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, Acrylic ester, such as acrylic acid 2 ethylhexyl one, Methyl methacrylate, Unsaturated acid ester, such as methacrylic-acid-ester, dibutyl maleates, such as ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, and methacrylic acid 2 ethylhexyl one, and fumaric acid dibutyl, styrene and acrylonitrile, etc. are mentioned.

[0019] It can also be used transposing a part of these monomers to functionalize or a cross-linking monomer. As functionality or a cross-linking monomer, acrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, glycidyl methacrylate, divinylbenzene, thiall isocyanurate, tetra allyloxy ethane, etc. are mentioned. Fluoride content divinyl compounds, such as 1,4-divinyl perfluoro n-butane and 1,6-divinyl perfluoro n-hexane, can also be used for a cross linking agent.

[0020] The amount of (A), (B), the (C) monomer, and alpha used except [copolymerizable] said and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer is the remaining quantity excluding the amount of (A), (B), and the (C) monomer used from the monomer whole quantity, and is 97.9 - 45-mol% of the range. It enabled an aqueous emulsion not to use a solvent but to manufacture a fluorne-containing acrylic copolymer directly by a drainage system by this invention.

[0021] A fluorne-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion composition obtained by this invention is " by drying. Aqueously, " A coat excellent in oiliness is formed and it excels in heat resistance, weatherability, lightfastness, chemical resistance, a mold-release characteristics, slide nature, etc. Therefore, a synthetic resin aqueous emulsion can use it for a binder for paints, a textiles processing agent, a paper coating agent, cement admixture, adhesives, etc. which are generally applied useful. In particular, it is " of a coat. Aqueously, " A surface coating agent using oiliness is useful, and as a coating base material. It can be used for a thing of wide ranges, such as a textiles substance, a nonwoven fabric, paper, leather, rubber, wood, metal, concrete, gypsum fibrous, an AlC panel, asphalt, glass, glass fiber, pottery, and a plastic, especially is not limited.

[0022] As a fluorne-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion composition obtained by this invention, especially when solvent resistance is searched for further, it is preferred to blend a hardening reaction compound

with a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion obtained by this invention, it is the method of making it heat-harden using a blocking isocyanate preferably especially, and solvent resistance of a film produced by carrying out in this way improves remarkably. It is preferred to use alpha which has hydroxyl, and beta-ethylene unsaturated monomer especially as a monomer composition for manufacturing a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion in a case of using together with a hardening reaction compound. A hardening compound reacts to this hydroxyl. If other functional groups, for example, a carboxyl group, an amino group, etc. are made to contain, of course, it will harden similarly. A compound which reacts to hydroxyl as a hardening reaction compound — that is, Thermosetting resin, such as methacrylic resin, an epoxy resin, and phenol compound, diepichloropropane derivative, a blocking isocyanate, and two or more epoxy groups are used. Although the amount in particular of hardening reaction compound used is not limited, it is one to 20 weight section to solid content. 100 weight section of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion.

[0023] A fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion of this invention can be used mixing it with a synthetic resin aqueous emulsion. As an aqueous synthetic resin emulsion to blend, what is necessary is just an aqueous synthetic resin emulsion conventionally used for a binder for paints, a textiles processing agent, a binder for paper coating, adhesives, etc., and a synthetic rubber emulsion is also contained. Specifically A vinyl acetate system resin aqueous emulsion, a styrene resin aqueous emulsion, an acrylic resin aqueous emulsion, ethylene and a vinyl acetate system resin aqueous emulsion, Ethylene and a VC/M/PVC system resin aqueous emulsion, a vinyl acetate acrylic resin aqueous emulsion, A vinyl acetate BEBA (shell chemicals company, registered trademark) system resin aqueous emulsion, Although rubber RAATTEKUSU, such as thermoplastics aqueous emulsions, such as a styrene acrylic resin aqueous emulsion, styrene-butadiene rubber latex, styrene butadiene acrylonitrile rubber latex, and polyisoprene rubber latex, is raised, in addition, a proper emulsion can be used. These aqueous emulsions are manufactured by the usual emulsion polymerization using a surface-active agent. A protective colloid, and particle diameter is 0.1-10 micrometers. A rate to blend changes with purposes, and although not limited, it is used for ten to fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 99 weight section (solid content conversion). A

fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion is ** to a coat at ten or less weight sections, there are few effects of giving aqueously, it is uncomparing with 100 weight sections in 99 or more weight sections, and an effect of adding the usual aqueous emulsion is not acquired. ** of a coat in order to fully maintain aqueously and to raise mechanical properties, such as the adhesion of substrate HC of a coat, intensity, ductility of a coat, 50 to fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 99 weight section (solid content conversion) are preferred, and it is ** to a coat. They are some ** to a coat of an aqueous emulsion from which aqueously is not acquired. It is the purpose of giving aqueously, the purpose can be enough reached by ten to fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 50 weight section in 99 to aqueous emulsion 50 usual weight section (solid content conversion).

[0024] According to the purposes, a thickener, a plasticizer, a defoaming agent, paints, colorant, a bulking agent, a perfume, an antiseptic, a fluorescent brightener, an antioxidant, an ultraviolet ray absorber, a reinforcing agent, a spray for preventing static electricity, an anti-blocking agent, fire retardant, lubricant, a tackifier, etc. can be blended with an aqueous composition of this invention. In order to raise especially viscosity of an aqueous composition, it is preferred to blend water soluble polymer compounds, such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylate, water-soluble starch, and a water soluble cellulose derivative, as a thickener.

[0025]

[Example] Next, an example is given and this invention is explained concretely. [0026] Weighing of 8.3 g (5-mol%) of example 1 beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate, 40.6 g (90-mol%) of n-butyl methacrylate, and the 80% acrylic acid 1.5g (5-mol%) was carried out to the Erlenmeyer flask, and it was

considered as uniform monomer mixed liquor. Add 2.5 (polyoxyethylene-alkyl-phenyl-ether sodium sulfate) g and deionized water to monomer mixed liquor, and it agitates with a magnet stirrer. The monomer pre emulsion with a mean particle diameter of about 1 microneter was obtained. Then, when ultrasonic irradiation was performed for 60 minutes using the ultrasonic transducer (W-210R Honda Electronics Co., Ltd.) of frequency 40KHz, carrying out bubbling of the monomer pre emulsion by nitrogen gas, mean particle diameter fell to about 0.2 microneter. In another container, the catalyst solution and the reducing agent solution were created as follows.

Catalyst solution Parbutyl H56 (made by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd.) 0.73g Ermigen 911 (made by Kao Corp.) 0.25g deionized water 9.3g Reducing agent solution Super light C(made by Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Inc.) 0.5g deionized water 9.9g agitator, a reflux condenser, After carrying out temperature up of the reactor provided with the dropping funnel, the thermometer, and the nitrogen gas introducing pipe to 55 °, 20% of the reducing agent solution of the catalyst solution were added. After adding 10% and 10% of the reducing agent solution of the catalyst solution further after 10-minute progress, the remaining monomer pre emulsions were dropped over about 3 hours more nearly continuously than a dropping funnel. In the meantime, the temperature in a reactor was held at 55-60 °, and divided and added 60% and 60% of the reducing agent solution of the catalyst solution every 15 minutes. After the end of dropping, 10% and 10% of the reducing agent solution of the catalyst solution were added further, it agitated for 1 hour, and the reaction was terminated. As a result, 43 % of the weight of concentration and the stable fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion of pH 2.2 were obtained. ** of the tunic which the mean particle diameter of this fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion is 0.2 microneter, and is produced by carrying out spreading desiccation of this fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion at an aluminum plate ** whose hydrate is good at R9. Aquosity was shown.

The particle diameter of the test-method emulsion was measured using the diameter analyzer of product model made from Nicomp Instruments Inc. 370 submicron particle. **Coating of the pH of the measurement fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion of hydrate was carried out to the aluminum plate with the wire rod of #40 after adjusting to 5-7 with sodium hydroxide solution 10%, and it dried at 80 °, was further neglected within the desiccator on about the 10th, and was considered as the sample. ** of the sample which carried out coating to the aluminum plate according to JIS-P8137 The examination length of 100 mm estimated hydrate. **JIS-P8137 performed the valuation basis of hydrate. In evaluation, the larger one [number] is ** more at R1 to R10. Aquosity is high.

[0027]After agitating and obtaining the pre emulsion of the monomer composition of Table 1 with a magnet stirrer by the same technique as example 2 Example 1, it processed once by pressure 8,00P.S.I., using the high voltage homogenizer (GAULIN INC. make MANTON GAOLIN LABORATORY HOMOGENIZER form 15M-6TA). By this processing, the mean particle diameter of the monomer pre emulsion was set to about 0.2 microneter, and performed the same operation as Example 1 after that.

[0028]Using the monomer composition of the example 3 table 1, by the same operation as Example 1, the radical emulsion polymerization was performed and the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion was obtained.

[0029]After adjusting pH to the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion obtained in example 4 Example 3 by sodium hydroxide 5% 5-7, the diphenylmethanebis- 4 of 2% of the weight of active principles, 4'-N, 10phr **** and after mixing uniformly, coating of the N'-diethylenesurea aqueous dispersion liquid (made by Akiban chemical industry incorporated company) was carried out to the aluminum board, and it dried at 80 °. **** was performed on condition of for 150 more **x] 30 minutes, hardening by an isolation isocyanate group was performed, and it cooled even to the room temperature. When the resistance to solvents test of the cured film was carried out by the rubbing test by toluene, 100 times was borne, solvent resistance was improving and the

heat-curing reaction was checked.

[0030] Using the monomer composition of the example 5 table 1, ultrasonic irradiation was performed for 120 minutes, except the mean particle diameter of the monomer pre emulsion having been about 0.1 micrometer, the radical emulsion polymerization was performed and the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion was obtained by the same operation as Example 1.

[0031] After adjusting pH to the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion obtained in example 6, Example 5 by sodium hydroxide 5% -5-7, the diphenylmethanediol-4 or 23 % of the weight of active principles, 4-10phr and after mixing uniformly, coating of the N-diethylenetriamine aqueous dispersion liquid (made by Akhtar chemical industry incorporated company) was carried out to the aluminum board, and it dried at 80 °C, heat-treated on condition of for 150 more °C x 30 minutes, hardening by an isolation isocyanate group was performed, and it cooled even to the room temperature. When the resistance to solvents test of the cured film was carried out by the rubbing test by toluene, 100 times was borne, solvent resistance was improving and the heat-curing reaction was checked.

[0032] To fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 80 weight section (solid content conversion) obtained in example 7 Example 3: Vinyl acetate (80) and dibutyl maleate (20) copolymer aqueous emulsion 20 weight section (solid content conversion) with a mean particle diameter of 1 micrometer produced by the usual emulsion polymerization by using polyvinyl alcohol as protective colloid was added, agitation mixing was carried out uniformly, and the aqueous composition was obtained. It is " by the technique same about the obtained aqueous composition as Example 1. It is " when aqueously was investigated. Hydration was the same as that of Example 3 at R₁₀. When the aqueous composition was applied and dried at the glass plate, the coat was formed and adhesion power was investigated, as compared with the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer emulsion independent obtained in Example 3, it was improving remarkably.

[0033] Fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 30 weight section (solid content conversion) obtained in Example 3 to ethyl acrylate polymer aqueous emulsion 70 weight section (solid content conversion) with a mean particle diameter of 0.5 micrometer produced by the usual emulsion polymerization by using example 8 surface-active agent as an emulsifier - in addition, Agitation mixing was carried out uniformly and the aqueous composition was obtained. It is the technique same about the obtained aqueous composition as Example 1, and it is " when aqueously was investigated. Hydration was the same as that of Example 3 at R₁₀. When the aqueous composition was applied and dried at the glass plate, the coat was formed and adhesion power was investigated, as compared with the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer emulsion independent obtained in Example 3, it was improving remarkably.

[0034] Table 1

実施例		比較例		実施例		比較例		実施例		比較例	
β-(1-メチルオキソチアノール)エチルアクリレート	1	2	3	4	5	6	β-(1-メチルオキソチアノール)エチルアクリレート	1	2	3	4
n-ブチルアクリレート	90	60	65	83	83		n-ブチルアクリレート	90	60	65	83
ε-ブチルアクリレート		20					ε-ブチルアクリレート		20		
2-エチルヘキシルアクリレート			5	5	10	10	2-エチルヘキシルアクリレート			5	10
γ-ブチル酸	5	5	5	5	2	2	γ-ブチル酸	5	5	5	2
2-メチル-2-ブチルアクリレート	1	1	1	1	1	1	2-メチル-2-ブチルアクリレート	1	1	1	1
○経管滅菌処理	○				○	○	○経管滅菌処理	○			
○高圧ホモポリマー		○					○高圧ホモポリマー		○		
処理後の粒子径 μm (約)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	処理後の粒子径 μm (約)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
重合温度	60	60	60	60	60	60	重合温度	60	60	60	60
重合時間	3	3	3	3	3	3	重合時間	3	3	3	3
濃度 (%)	43	43	43	43	43	43	濃度 (%)	43	43	43	43
粘度 (cP)	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	粘度 (cP)	<100	<100	<100	<100
重合安定性	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	重合安定性	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
プロパゲーション・ポット (phr)	--	--	--	--	--	--	プロパゲーション・ポット (phr)	--	--	--	--
発水率	R ₉	R ₁₀	R ₁₀	R ₁₀	R ₁₀	R ₁₀	発水率	R ₉	R ₁₀	R ₁₀	R ₁₀
トルエン・ラジカル	--	--	--	--	--	--	トルエン・ラジカル	--	--	--	--

[0055]Except not ultrasonically in comparative example 1, when the radical polymerization was performed completely like Example 1, it was generated so much by the gelling thing during the polymerization.

The emulsion containing a gelling thing is ****(ed) after the end of a polymerization, and it is ** by the same

technique as Example 1, it is ** when hydrate was investigated. Aqueosity was not accepted.

[0056]Without using beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate using the monomer composition of the comparative

example 2 table 2, it did not ultrasonicate, but by the same operation as the comparative example 1, the usual

radical emulsion polymerization was performed and the acrylic (meta-) copolymer aqueous emulsion was

obtained. It is ** by the technique same about the obtained acrylic (meta-) copolymer aqueous emulsion after the

end of a polymerization as Example 1, it is ** when hydrate was investigated. Aqueosity was not accepted.

[0057]It is beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate about the monomer mixed liquor used in comparative example 3

Example 1, 1mol% n-butyl methacrylate 94mol% acrylic acid The acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion was

obtained like Example 1 except having considered it as 5-mol%. By the technique same about the obtained

acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion as Example 1, it is **, it is ** when hydrate was investigated. Aqueosity was

not accepted.

[0058]Except having used trifluoroethylmethacrylate instead of beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate using the

monomer composition of the comparative example 4 table 2, the radical emulsion polymerization as well as

Example 1 was performed, and the acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion was obtained. It is ** by the technique

same about the obtained acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion after the end of a polymerization as Example 1, it

is ** when hydrate was investigated. Aqueosity was not accepted.

[0059]beta-(perfluoro stearyl) ethyl acrylate was used instead of beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate used in

comparative example 5 Example 1, beta-(perfluoro stearyl) ethyl acrylate did not dissolve in n-butyl methacrylate,

and even if it performed ultrasonic irradiation, a uniform monomer emulsion was not able to be obtained. An

aqueous emulsion was not able to be obtained even if it performed the radical emulsion polymerization.

[0040]

[Table 2]

[illegible]

[0041]

[Effect of the invention] (stability) and "Aquosily and " The microparticulate fluid could contain acrylic aqueous distributing microparticulate underwax and polymerizing underwax. And it is " by using this emission composition alone or using together with other substances. Aquosily and " it can be used for the various application which needs oiliness.

[Translation done.]

Abstract of JP5017538

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METHOD FOR PRODUCING FLUORINE-CONTAINING ACRYL COPOLYMER
AQUEOUS EMULSION AND COMPOSITION THEREFOR

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(54) 【発明の名称】 塩化アクリル系重合体水性エマルジョンの製造方法及びその組成物

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 ▲重合水性と▲重合性及び安定性に優れた、微粒子状の塩化アクリル系重合体水性エマルジョンの製造方法及び、得られたエマルジョンおよび他の物【組成】 固相数6～12のアクリル基を有するモノマーとの混合物を提供する。重合可能なモノマー含有α、β-エチレン性不飽和重合体と、重合可能なモノマー含有α、β-エチレン性不飽和重合体と、その他の重合可能なα、β-エチレン性不飽和重合体を、界面活性剤を用いて水中に乳化分散させ、粒径を0.3μm以下の粒子としてから重合してエマルジョンを製造する。得られたエマルジョンはそのまま使用するか他の物質と混合して使用する。

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8 E 9 1 1 - 5 本國誌

不飽和単体 (A) と共重合可能なカルキル基を有する、 β -エチルベン
0.1 ~ 1.5mol%

不飽和単体 (A) と共重合可能なヒドロキシル基を有する、 β -エ
0.2 ~ 5mol%

不飽和単体 (A) と共重合可能な上記以外の、 β -エチ
9.7 ~ 45mol%

不飽和単体 (A) と共重合可能な上記以外の、 β -エチルベン
0.1 ~ 1.5mol%

不飽和単体 (A) と共重合可能なカルキル基を有する、 β -エチルベン
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不飽和単体 (A) と共重合可能なヒドロキシル基を有する、 β -エ
0.2 ~ 5mol%

不飽和単体 (A) と共重合可能な上記以外の、 β -エチルベン
9.7 ~ 45mol%

[illegible]

分属された後、母系家系法に基いた遺伝子検査一筋線
00001381 これら〃素を含む系を識別する方
法には、子と母のDNAを比較し、子と母のDNAの
一致率を算出する。一致率が99.99%以上ならば、
親子関係が成立すると考えられる。親子関係が成立
しない場合は、親子関係が成立しない可能性がある。
親子関係が成立しない場合は、親子関係が成立しな
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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

〔0002〕 その起源に關する。並置自体は外語「エリシヨ」の製造方法及び（註）へ車輪体が供給される過程の乳化工法を以てなることにより、その上で「エリシヨ」キル基を含有する樹脂「エリシヨ」を得ることは困難であつた。そのため特殊な方法が提案さ

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* アニエーチル酸塩(トリメタ、2.5、5.8、9.1)と2

成分の水性高分子化合物を縮結物として配合する

[実施例] 次に、実施例をあげて本発明を具体的に説明

する。

[0026] 実施例1

(A) アニエーチル酸塩(トリメタ、2.5、5.8、9.1)と2成分の水性高分子化合物を縮結物として配合する

とした。車基組成液に(ポリオキシエチレン)ポリ

メチル(1%)を三芳アミンに溶解し均一な車基組成液を

2.4に低下した。併せて、融剤液と還元剤液

を次の通り作成した。

融剤液 (A) アニエーチル酸塩(トリメタ、2.5、5.8、9.1)と2成分の水性高分子化合物を縮結物として配合する

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